MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION

CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Coles Community Lighter Association, Inc.

Public Water Supply Name CO30001
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

eman a copy of the CCK and Certification to WisDH. Please check all t	poxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach co	opy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach copy o Con water bills (attach copy of bill) ☐ Email message (MUST Email the message of Other	of advertisement) to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 512812016 /	/ / /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direc methods used	et delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email messag	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publish	hed CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Wilk-Amite Record,	LLC
Date Published: 6/3/20/6	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted:/
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the foll	lowing address (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) public water system in the form and manner identified above and the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	that I used distribution methods allowed by CCR is true and correct and is consistent with er system officials by the Mississippi State
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	
Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800 May be emailed to:

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

May be emailed to:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

"EXHIBIT A"

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Coles Community Water Association PWS#: 0030001 May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Coles Community Water Association have received a lower to moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Geneva T. Nicks at 601.639.7218. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for 2 Monday of June at 6:30 PM at Coles Community Water, 1077 Nebo Road, Gloster, MS.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st. 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Aflowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contammant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontamina	nts						
8. Arsenic	2	2014	. 6	No Range	daç	6/3	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

10 Barium	N	2014	1014	No Range	gom	2	ei ei	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refinences, erosion of natural deposits
13 Chromium	N	2014	9	No Range	opb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2014/16	C C	Control didition and reserves.	ppm	1 3	AL=13	3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
17 Lead	N	2014/16	2	0	dqq	3	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-l	Products						
Chlorine	N	2015	† 4	11-16	mg/i	0 MRI		Nater additive used to control nicrobes

^{*} Most recent sample No sample required for 2015.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated tevels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Coles Community Water Association work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

continued:

"EXHIBIT A"; page 2 of 2 pages

PUBLIC NOTICE

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Leve) Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MGL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontamina	nts						
& Arsenic	N	2014	6	No Range	dad	nvá	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runof from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
10 Barium	N	2014	.1014	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014	.9	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steet and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	N	2014/16	.01	0	ppm	13	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
17 Leac	N	2014/16	2	0	לפס	C	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-P	roducts						
Chlorine				11-16	ng/l	0 MR		Vater additive used to control licrobes

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

WILK-AMITE RECORD, LLC 243 E. MAIN ST. / P. O. Box 130 GLOSTER, MS 39638 (601) 225-9200 info@wilkamiterecord.com

PUBLICATION NOTICE

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Coles Community Water Association
Amite County Mississippi
PWS #0030001 – May 2016

eCom Direct, Inc is Sole Managing Member / Publisher for the Mississippi Limited Liability Corporation hereinafter known as the Wilk Amite Record, LLC. I, Gregory Adams, do hereby affirm that I am of lawful age, being duly sworn upon oath and also declare that I am the Editor-in-Chief of the Wilk-Amite Record, LLC, a weekly publication that is a "legal newspaper" as may be defined or acknowledged within the Mississippi Code Ann § 9-15-67; § 11-33-43; § 13-3-32; § 23-15-877 and 23-15-879; § 27-41-57; § 91-7-147; § 95-1-5; § 97-23-35 and 97-23-37, and that the attachment hereto - "Exhibit A" - contains a true and correct copy of what was presented to the Wilk-Amite Record to be published on the behalf of Coles Community Water Association, Inc., P.O. Box 666, Crosby, MS 39633, a(n) municipality / company / firm / agency, with said legal newspaper as per the following:

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Publication Fee: \$183.96

Respectfully submitted,

Editor-in-Chief / Publisher

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF AMITE

Signed and sworn to me this _____ day of ____

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by Gregory D. Adams on the behalf of the Wilk-Amite Record

Notary Public

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